The People's Press.

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The People's Press.

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Select Miscellany.

Softly on the Bruised Heart.

How softly on the bruised heart
A word of kindness falls!
And to the dry and parched soul
The moist'ning tear-drop calls;
Oh, if they who walked the earth,
'Mid sorrow, grief and pain,
Knew the power that kindness hath,
'Twere paradise again.

The weakest and the poorest may
The simple pittance give,
And bid delight to withered hearts
Return again and live;
Oh, what is life if life be lost?
If man's unkind to man?
Or what the Heaven that waits beyond
This brief and mo tal span?

As stars upon the tranquil sea
In mimic glory shine,
So words of kindness in the heart
Reflects the source divine;
Oh! then be kind, whoe'er thou art,
That breathes the mortal breath,
And it shall brighten all thy life,
And sweeten even death.

WHO WAS THE COWARD?

BY T. S. ARTHUR.

"Will you bear that, Edward?"

The young man to whom this was addressed, stood facing another person about his own age, on whose flushed countenance was an expression of angry defiance.—The name of this person was Logan. A third party, also a young man, had asked the question just given in a tone of surprise and regret. Before there was time for a response Logan said sharply, and in a voice of stinging contempt:

"You are a poor, mean coward, Edward Wilson! I repeat the words; and if there is a particle of manhood about you—"

Logan paused for an instant, but quickly added, "You will resent the insult."

Why did he pause? His words had aroused a feeling in the breast of Wilson that instantly betrayed itself in his eyes. The word "coward," in that instant of time, would have more fittingly applied to James Logan. But, as quickly as the flash leaves the cloud, so quickly faded the indignant light from the eyes of Edward Wilson. What a fierce struggle agitated him for the moment!

"We have been fast friends, James," said Wilson, calmly. "But even if that were not so, I will not strike you."

"You're afraid."

"I will not deny it. I have always been afraid to do wrong."

"Bah! Cant and hypocrisy!" said the other, contemptuously.

"You know me better than that, James Logan; and I am sorry that in your resentment of an imagined wrong, you should so far forget what is just to my character as to charge upon me such mean vices. I reject the implied allegation as false.

There was an honest indignation in the manner of Wilson, that he did not attempt to repress.

"Do you call me a liar?" exclaimed Logan, in uncontrollable passion; drawing back his hand, and making a motion as if he were about to slap the other in the face.

The eyes of Wilson quailed not, nor was the smallest quiver of a muscle perceptible. From some cause the purpose of Logan was not executed. Instead of giving a blow, he assailed his antagonist with words of deeper insult, seeking thus to provoke an assault. But Wilson was not to be driven from the citadel in which he had entrenched himself.

"If I am a coward, well," he said, "I would rather be a coward than lay my hand in violence on him whom I had once called friend."

At this moment light girlish laughter and the ringing of merry voices reached the ears of our excited young men, and their relation of antagonism at once changed. Logan walked away in the direction from which the voices came; while the other two remained where they had been standing.

"Why didn't you knock him down?" said the companion of Wilson.

The latter, whose face was now very sober and very pale, shook his head very slowly. He made no other response.

"I believe you are a coward!" exclaimed the other, impatiently, and turning off, he went in the direction taken by Logan.

The moment Wilson was alone, he seated himself on the ground, concealed from the party whose voices had interrupted them by a large rock, and covering his face with his hands, sat motionless for several minutes. How much he suffered in that little space of time we will not attempt to describe. The struggle with his indignant impulses had been very severe. He was no coward at heart. What was right and humane he was ever ready to do, even at the risk to himself of physical and mental sufferings. Clearly conscious was he of this. Yet the consciousness did not and could not protect his feelings from the unjust and stinging charge of cowardice so angrily brought forward against him. In spite of his better reason, he felt humiliated; and there were moments when he half regretted the forbearance that saved the insolent Logan from punishment. They were but moments of weakness; in the strength of a manly character he was quickly himself again.

The occasion of this misunderstanding is briefly told. Wilson made one of a little pleasure party for a neighboring village, that was spending an afternoon in a shady retreat on the banks of a mill stream. There were three or four young men and half a dozen maidens; and, as it happens on such occasions, some rivalries were excited among the former. These should only have added piquancy to the merry intercourse of all parties; and would have done so, had not the impatient temperament of Logan carried him beyond good feeling and a generous deportment towards others. Without due reflection, yet in no sarcastic spirit, Edward Wilson made a remark on some act of Logan's that irritated him exceedingly.—An angry spot burned instantly on his face, and he replied with words of cutting insult; so cutting, that all present expected nothing less than a blow from Wilson as his answer to the remark. And to deal a blow was his first impulse. But he restrained the impulse; and it required more courage to do this than to have stricken the insolent young man to the ground. A moment or two Wilson struggled with himself, and then turned off and marched slowly away.

His flushed and then paling face, his quivering lips and unsteady eyes, left on the minds of all who witnessed the scene an impression somewhat unfavorable.—Partaking of the indignant excitement of the moment, many of those present looked for the instant punishment of this unjustifiable insult. When, therefore, they saw Wilson turn away without even a defiant answer, and heard the low, sneeringly uttered word "coward" from the lips of Logan, they felt that there was a craven spirit about the young man. A coward we instinctively despise, and yet, how slow we are to elevate that higher moral courage which enables a man to brave unjust judgment rather than do what he thinks to be wrong, above the mere brute instinct which, in the moment of excitement, forgets all physical consequences.

As Edward Wilson walked away from his companions, he felt that he was regarded as a coward. This was for him a bitter trial; and the more so, because there was one in that little group of startled maidens for whose generous regard he would have sacrificed all but honor.

It was, perhaps, half an hour after this unpleasant occurrence, that Logan, whose heart still burned with an unforgiving spirit, encountered Wilson under circumstances that left him free to repeat his insulting language without disturbing the rest of the party, who were amusing themselves at some distance, and beyond the range of observation. He did not succeed in obtaining a personal encounter, as he had desired.

Edward Wilson had been for some time sitting alone with his unhappy thoughts, when he was aroused by sudden cries of alarm, the tone of which told his heart too plainly that some imminent danger impended. Springing to his feet, he ran in the direction of the cries, and quickly saw the cause of excitement. Recent heavy rains had swollen the mountain stream, the turbid waters of which were sweeping down with great velocity. Two young girls, who had been amusing themselves at some distance above, in a boat that was attached to the shore by a long rope, had, through some accident, got the fastening loose, and were now gliding down, far out in the current, with a fearfully increasing speed, towards the breast of a mill-dam, some hundreds of yards below, from which the water was thundering down a height of over twenty feet. Pale with terror, the poor young creatures were stretching out their hands towards their companions on shore, and uttering heart-rending cries for succor.

Instant action was necessary or all would be lost. The position of the young girls had been discovered while they were yet some distance above, and there happening to be another boat on the mill-dam, and that nigh on hand, Logan and two other young men had loosed it from the shore. But, the danger of being carried over the dam, should any one venture out in this boat, seemed so inevitable, that none of them dared to encounter the hazard. Now screaming and wringing their hands, and now urging these men to save their companions, stood the young maidens of the party, on the shore, when Wilson dashed through them, and springing into the boat, cried out:

"Quick, Logan! take an oar, or all is lost."

But, instead of this, Logan stepped back a pace or two from the boat, while his face grew pale with fear. Not an instant more was wasted. At a glance, Wilson saw that if the girls were saved, it must be by the strength of his own arm. Bravely he pushed from the shore, and, with giant strength, born of the moment, and for the occasion, from his high, unselfish purpose, he dashed the boat into the current, and bending to the oars, took a direction at an angle with the other boat, towards the point where the water was sweeping over the dam. At every stroke the light craft sprung forward a dozen feet, and scarcely half a minute elapsed ere Wilson was beside the other boat. Both were now within twenty yards of the fall, and the water was bearing them down with a velocity that a strong rower, with every advantage on his side, could scarcely have contended against successfully. To transfer the frightened girls from one boat to the other, in the few minutes of time left ere the down-sweeping current would bear their frail vessel to the edge of the dam, and still to retain an advantage was, for Wilson, impossible. To let his own boat go and manage theirs, he saw to be equally impossible.

A cry of despair reached the young man's ears, as the oars dropped from his grasp into the water. It was evident to the spectators of the fearful scene that he had lost his presence of mind, and that now all was over. Not so, however. In the next moment he sprung into the water, which, near the breast of the dam, was not more than two feet deep. As he did so, he grasped the other boat, and bracing himself firmly against the ing current, held it poised a few from the point where the foam-crested w ter leaped into the whirlpool below. At the same instant his own boat shot like an arrow over the dam. He had gained, however, but a small advantage. It required his utmost strength to keep the boat he had grasped from dragging him down the fall.

The quickly formed purpose of Wilson, in thus springing into the water, had been to drag the boat against the current to the shore; but this he perceived to be impossible, the moment he felt the real strength of the current. If he were to let the boat go, he could easily save himself; but not once did such a thought enter his own heart.

"Lie down close to the bottom," he said, in a quick, hoarse voice. The terror-stricken girls obeyed the injunction instantly.

And now, with a coolness that was wonderful under all circumstances, Wilson moved the boat several yards away from the nearest shore, until he reached a point where he knew the water below the dam to be more expanded and free from rocks. Then throwing his body suddenly against the boat, and running along until he was within a few feet of the dam, he sprang into it. A moment or two the light vessel, as it shot out into the air, stood poised, and then went plunging down.

The fearful plunge was made in safety. The boat struck the seething waters below, and glanced out from the whirlpool, bearing its living freight uninjured.

"Which was the coward?" The words reached the ears of Logan, as he gathered with the rest of the company, around Wilson and the pale, trembling girls he had so heroically saved. Fair lips asked the question. One maiden had spoken to another, and in a louder voice than she had intended.

"Not Edward Wilson," said Logan, as he stepped forward and grasped the hand of him he had wronged and insulted.—"Not Edward Wilson! He is the noblest and the bravest!"

Wilson made an effort to reply; but he was for some moments too much excited and exhausted to speak. At last he said: "I only did what was right. May I ever have courage for that while I live!"

Afterwards he remarked, when alone with Logan: "It required a far greater exercise of courage to forbear when you provoked and insulted me in the presence of those who expected retaliation, than it did to risk my life in the mill-dam."

There is a moral heroism that few can appreciate. And it will usually be found, that the morally brave man is quickest to lose the sense of personal danger when others are in danger.

How Matches are Made.

A block of wood two feet long, and of a thickness sufficient for the length of a match is placed upon a little iron shelf, in one of these machines, not a great deal more ponderous than a sewing machine. The shelf jumps, moves forward little by little, bringing the end of the block just above a cutter composed of tiny circles of steel, which take off twelve splinters at each ascending stroke. These splinters then pass between the links of a chain, as it is called, composed of two pieces of wood (each the length of a common clothes pin, and of the same shape, where it opens at both ends) placed together, their convexed sides towards each other. These pieces are linked at either end in twos, the pairs about an inch apart, forming a continuous chain, two hundred feet in length. This chain passes through the machine directly over the cutter, the splinters as they are separated from the block being received between the two sides of the clothes-pin links, which are grooved to suit them. The chain moves just rapidly enough to take up the results of each cutting as the knife performs its work. Passing along a few feet, a little hammer jumps up from the floor and strikes each link with force enough to dislodge the imperfect splinters, which are but slightly held, and they drop upon the floor. A few feet further on the chain passes over a wheel, which revolves slowly in a tiny reservoir of melted brimstone, the ends of the incipient matches getting a bath as they pass. After this they move forty or fifty feet further, until quite dry, when on their return course, they are held down by a steel finger, and made to just taste the liquid phosphorus, which is taken up by a second wheel from a reservoir similar to that which holds the brimstone. They then finish their journey of forty or fifty feet, by which time they are quite dry. At the end of the course the chain passes over a wheel elevated above the cutting-machine, from which it falls perpendicularly. As each link reaches a tray made to receive them, the matches, smoking and threatening to ignite, are gently pushed from it by a sliding piece of steel, which is thrust out just often enough to dislodge each row as it is brought along by the endless chain. This, emptied of its contents, soon passes again through the machine, over the block to receive another package of its tiny freight within each of its innumerable links.

[illegible] machines (the writer

[illegible] kills

[illegible] feet of

[illegible] are annually made into ship-

[illegible] Three hundred barrels of

[illegible] one and ninety thousand pounds of phosphorus are taken up yearly by these endless chains from the little reservoirs.

The following is a card from Gen. D. H. Hill, of Charlotte, Vice President of the Association of the Army of Northern Virginia for North Carolina:

ASSOCIATION OF ARMY OF NORTH VIRGINIA.

The Executive Committee of this Association has appointed the undersigned Vice President for North Carolina. He says that as the noble old North State furnished a larger number of soldiers to Lee's army than any other State, so she will excel her sister States in the liberality of her contributions, to honor the memory of our illustrious chieftain. It is recommended that an executive committee be appointed at each county seat in the State, and this executive committee select subcommittees for every township in the county. A thorough canvass can thus be made and a large amount of money raised. Every soldier contributing one dollar will be enrolled as a member of the Association. It is believed that many of our patriotic citizens, who could not serve in the army, will feel it to be a high privilege to show their appreciation of our noble leader by aiding to erect a monument worthy of his fame, his character and his cause.

D. H. HILL.

Strange Phenomenon.

[From the Port Jervis (N. Y.) Gazette.]

The inhabitants of the Basket station, on the Delaware division of the Erie railway, were treated to a first class sensation. About two miles north of the place, three acres of land, heavily timbered with hemlock, occupying an elevated position, suddenly sank below the surface, disappearing in a manner similar to a load of dirt when the bottom is let out of the wagon. There was no apparent cause, but it certainly has sunk to the depth of about forty feet, leaving the tops of the trees just visible above the surface. The sinking was accompanied by a loud crash, which died away in a dull rumbling, heard at a considerable distance. The trees are standing in their natural positions, having evidently experienced no particular injury in this descent.

It is usual when such freaks of nature occur for the sunken earth to be immediately submerged by volumes of water, but in this instance no such phenomenon attends. The soil is of a clayey nature, and the sides of the chasm formed by the sinking present a smooth and even appearance, as if a huge spade had been thrust down and the earth thrown out.

The people at the basket and from the surrounding country for miles visited the scene of the phenomenon on Sunday, and visited it with awe and consternation. They don't like to be close to where the bottom seems to be dropping out of terrestial things.

A Colony for the Warm Springs.

The N. Y. *Tribune* in speaking of the colony forming in New York City, for the purpose of locating at the Warm Springs, in this section, says: The colony forming at 215 Bowery has bought a valuable property in western North Carolina and their success will be a matter of general interest especially at the South. They propose to establish a model factory village on the French Broad, a tributary of the Tennessee. Their water power is unlimited, and the mountain slopes that incase their purchases, are heavily timbered with pine, spruce, oak, ash, hickory, beech, maple, chestnut, cherry and black walnut. Skilled industry proposes to migrate and erect the mill, with its saws, its lathes and its machines where material is abundant, food cheap and the motive power incessant. We hope all right minded men at the South will feel an interest in this movement and see that it is not discouraged. The grand necessity of the South is a diversified industry; it cannot rest upon cotton as a staple. Sometimes it is a paying crop and sometimes not. But to work her timber into tools and furniture, and building lumber, to consume her bark in making leather and her coal in making iron and her cotton and wool in making cloth cannot be a mistake. Instead of one such manufacturing colony, she needs a hundred, and if the South were alive to her true and permanent interests she would have the agents of her immigration societies canvassing in every machine shop of New England.

A scrap of paper has just been presented to the St. Louis Historical Society, bearing the following certificate: "I certify that I gave permission to Benjamin Gardner to satel on a pies of vacant land on Little Purrary, on the Missury, some time in December, 1802. Given under my hand this 23d Day of Febury, 1806. DANIEL BOONE."

STATE ITEMS.

The clothing of a colored woman, named Eveline Green, caught fire in some unexplained way, in Wilmington, on the night of the 11th inst., and before she was rescued, she was so horribly burned that she died next day.

A colored man named Goss died in Wil- [illegible] agent

[illegible] in consumption and, [illegible] ly to the disease which killed him.

Mr. Geo. W. Foust, of Guilford, purchased some $700 worth of stamps some time ago, and put them on barrels containing spirits. He then stored his liquor, but upon entering the store-house recently, to take a look at his stock, he found that the rats had eaten off every stamp.

Hon. W. N. H. Smith, formerly a member of Congress from this State, but now a resident of Norfolk, Va., has been retained as one of Gov. Holden's counsel in the impeachment trial.

Colored men are leaving Edgecombe county for Louisiana, where they are obtaining work upon the sugar plantations.

A man named Williams Norris, living in Pitt county, was shot dead on the 7th inst., while attempting to escape from an officer of the law who was conveying him to jail.

Two prisoners escaped from the jail of Bladen county on Monday night of last week. A third prisoner named Baker, charged with murder, was in the same cell, but refused to avail himself of the opportunity to escape.

Rev. M. Thomas, of Person county, has had his left ankle badly mashed by the wheel of a loaded wagon passing over it.

Milton, in Caswell county, has three large and well arranged tobacco warehouses.

The new Light House at Cape Hatteras is nearly completed.

Capt. Swift Galloway contests the seat of Gen. C. H. Brogden, as Senator from Green and Wayne counties, claiming to have received a legal majority of the votes cast in those counties in August last.

The people of Beaufort county, including a number of prominent Republicans, held a meeting at the court-house on the 12th inst., and adopted strong resolutions in favor of an immediate Convention. They have become awakened to the fact that it is our only salvation.

Mr. John Taylor, one of the most respectable citizens of Robeson county, was foully murdered in cold blood on last Saturday morning, by Henry Berry Lowry, the outlaw for whose capture a reward has been standing for months. The deed was committed with a double-barreled gun, the victim being shot through the head. A party of United States soldiers were encamped only 100 yards off, and witnessed the deed but before they could grasp their arms, Lowry had plundered the body and fled. Intelligence was at once sent to the Federal officer commanding at Lumberton, and he at once hurried forward with his entire command, but the outlaw could not be tracked.

M. S. Littlefield, the great bond operator, is said to be in Florida, looking after the Legislature of that State.

GENERAL NEWS.

A young married woman, apparently in good health, fell dead in Coatesville, Chester county, Penn., a few days ago, while she was preparing dinner, and her aged mother, hastening down stairs on being summoned, fell and was killed instantly.

Hon. John Covode, Republican member of Congress from the 21st Pennsylvania district, died suddenly in Harrisburg on the 11th inst., from disease of the heart. Though of limited education, he was a man of great energy and an aggressive partisan. He became well known throughout the country by his connection with the celebrated investigation of charges against President Buchanan in relation to the Kansas difficulties during that administration. Mr. Covode's Congressional career was about to expire, his district having been carried last fall by the Democrats.

The United States war steamer *Saginaw* has been wrecked on a desert island in the Pacific Ocean. Several of the officers and crew set off in a small boat to seek assistance, and after being exposed for a month, reached the Sandwich Islands, where, upon attempting to land, four or five of them were drowned. The government has despatched a vessel to the island where the steamer was wrecked, in order to rescue the survivors, if there are any.

In New Hampshire politics are said to be taking a decidedly religious turn. It appears that the Free Will Baptists, the Methodists, and regular Baptists each have a candidate for Governor, and it is thought the Methodists will carry the day. Well, if they are going to mix up religion with their politics, they must be in a bad way altogether.

Admiral Porter was confirmed by the U. S. Senate on the 13th inst., the vote standing 30 yeas to 10 nays. Porter thus steps into the shoes of the late Admiral Farragut.

The Republican authorities at New Orleans have ordered that colored children be admitted into the same schools with white children, in that city, and taught together.

The President has appointed Ex-Senator Wade of Ohio, Dr. Howe and President White of Cornell University, as the Commissioners to San Domingo. A. A. Burton has been appointed Secretary to the Commission. The President tried to get Bishop Simpson and Bishop Ames, both of the Methodist Episcopal Church North, to accept Commissionerships, but they declined having anything to do with the affair. Several prominent newspaper [illegible] go on [illegible] sition, at the President's invitation.

Perry Fuller, lately Collector of Customs at New Orleans, a prominent politician, and widely known as the active friend of President Johnson during the impeachment trial of the latter, died suddenly in Washington on the 11th inst. of paralysis of the heart.

Gen. Alcorn, the Republican Governor of Mississippi, has refused a commission in the State militia to a man who spoke disparagingly of General Lee at the time of his death. The Governor says he "cannot even seemingly approve of any slur cast upon the memory of Gen. Lee."

On the 1th inst., a man named Peter Smith, living at Williamsburg N. Y., and who had shortly before lost his wife and child, went to the Lutheran cemetery where they were buried, and shot himself above their graves. His dead body fell across the last resting place of his wife.

A verdict of $20,000 damages was given in the Circuit Court at Richmond on the 14th inst., against the Richmond and Danville Railroad, for 600 boxes of tobacco destroyed at the Danville depot by a party of straggling Confederate soldiers two weeks before the surrender of the town.

The schooner *Wanderer*, which brought a cargo of slaves from Africa to Savannah, Geo., in 1859, has been wrecked off the northern coast of Cuba. Her captain and crew were saved.

Orville Grant, the brother of the President, was waylaid, and knocked down in the streets of Chicago one day last week, and robbed of his watch and revolver. Ku Klux! Ku Klux! Troops! Troops! Chicago must be reconstructed right off.

A Connecticut man has invented an almanac good for 300 years. He advertises that if any man, after using it 300 years, isn't satisfied with it, another almanac will be furnished gratis.

A despatch from Memphis, dated 16th inst., says that the steamer McGill, from St. Louis for New Orleans, took fire and burned at Shoo Fly bar. The weather was intensely cold, and many who escaped drowning, were frozen to death. Fifteen are known to be lost, including the captain, clerk, three women and two children. It is not known how many more.

Georgia is, at last, partially represented in Congress. On the 16th inst., Young, Price, Bethune and Long, the latter colored, were sworn in as members of the House. The first two are Conservatives, and the latter are radicals.

On the 16th inst., Senator Trumbull of Illinois endeavored to get the Senate to pass an Amnesty bill, instead of removing disabilities by piece meal, but he failed.

New Jersey is the luckiest State in the Union. It is out of debt, its receipts from its investments cover its expenses, and there are no taxes on the people. Now everybody need'nt pull up stakes, and make a rush for New Jersey. Land is high there, and the sand flies are abominable.

The "Pope's Curse" against Victor Emanuel, which is going the rounds of the press, is not genuine. It was written by Laurence Sterne, the celebrated English novelist, and can be found word for word in his well-known "Tristram Shandy." The Pope has issued no curse against the King of Italy, but has simply warned him that he has rendered himself liable to the edict of excommunication pronounced by the Council of Trent, three hundred years ago.

The war in Cuba has degenerated into a mere struggle on the part of a few outlawed Cubans against the Spanish authorities, and the contest is characterized by atrocities and barbarous conduct on both sides.

A colored man from Wilmington, N. C., was ejected from the dress circle of the Richmond, Va., Theatre, on the night of the 15th inst. He was told that that place was designed for white ladies and gentlemen exclusively, and requested to take a seat in the colored part of the House. He refused, and was summarily dragged out.

The Emperor of Russia has ordered the arrest and imprisonment of a number of his subjects who presumed to petition him for liberty of speech and liberty of the press.

An explosion occurred in a coal-mine near Sheffield, England, on the 12th inst., by which twenty-six persons were killed and nine injured.

Since the 1st of September last, over 9000 persons, with 1,664 wagons, have emigrated to Texas from Georgia and Tenn.

A female school-teacher in New Hampshire has been convicted of forgery, and sent to prison for three years.

The recent cold weather has killed thousands of orange, lemon and banana trees in the Gulf States.

Ex-Queen Isabella, of Spain, is now living at Geneva, in Switzerland, and is avoiding all notoriety.

The State debt of Virginia amounts to $41,391,000.

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 27, 1871.

GEO. WALTER SITES,--EDITOR.

COUNTY CONVENTION.—The Citizens of Stokes will hold a Convention in Danbury, on Monday, February 6th, for the purpose of nominating a delegate to be voted for in the approaching election, and to take steps for a thorough canvass of the county in favor of a State Convention.

YADKIN COUNTY.—A meeting is to be held at Yadkinville, on to-morrow, (Saturday) by the citizens of Yadkin county, to take into consideration the Convention question, and adopt such resolutions in the premises as may be necessary. We hope the meeting will be largely attended. It ought to have been called earlier, but better late than never.

On Its Death-March.

Notwithstanding the disaffection which exists throughout the Republican party, not only in this State, but all over the country, it is noticeable that the organs of that party are striving, as far as possible, to ignore their own internal troubles, and are assuming, ludicrously enough, an air of conscious power as they contemplate and criticise the movements of their opponents. In spite of the fact that the present partisan Congress approaches its dissolution, and that its successor will not have, at least, a *radical* majority in the popular branch, they are still indulging in a species of threatening braggadocia which is not warranted by their condition. It may ease the minds of our Radical cotemporaries to talk in this way, but the question to be asked is not whether there is any rhyme or reason in their language, but rather are they not in such a position as to require the adoption of a more conciliatory policy on their part? It can scarcely be controverted, we think, that the wand which the Radical party has ruthlessly waved over the country for so long a time has been struck by a thunderbolt and rudely cracked. The more potent voices which swayed the party councils have lost much of their insolence, and more of their audacity. The iron hand which ordered ballots shred away, and whole columns of election returns blurred or blotted out, is not so hard now, and firm and steadfast. The very same principle which, in the beginning, begat bribery, corruption, fraud, the lust and greed of office, the disfranchisement of neighbors, the plundering of public offices, the employment of military, the arrest of citizens for no crime, the debauchery of courts, and the prostitution of tribunals which once were considered spotless and sacred—the very same principle, we say, is still at work in the Radical party, and is splitting it as Milo split the oak—cleaving it as the dead man's sepulchre was cloven by the wicked spells of the Witch of Endor.

We can laugh at the threats of our opponents, and can even afford to pity them in their assumed indifference to our increasing strength. We can afford to let them glorify themselves over the past, for it is all they will ever have to glory in.—The future is not theirs. We pity the dethroned Otho, parasite and profligate though he was, when he is seen halting on his death-march, in the very face of the victorious legions of Galba, to decorate the grave of his Poppea. And something of this same pity, mingled with admiration, will be felt at the course of the Radical party when it is remembered how closely upon the brink of destruction it stands—in the face of bitter internal feuds—advancing to a great battle not quite two years hence which is to break down and destroy its evil prestige forever—in fact, when it is upon its death-march, in the very face of the exulting legions which have banded for its overthrow, and yet finds time to reckon the maneuvers of its foes, strew flowers over the dust of its dead loves, and stroke with assumed fearlessness the awful mane of the great Conservative lion.

The Raleigh *Gazette* publishes a rumor to the effect that Milton S. Littlefield has just been arrested in Florida, on the affidavit of a member of the Legislature of that State, charging him with embezzlement, &c., and that he was, at last accounts, in custody. If this be true, we fear it is only a movement on the part of Littlefield's accomplices to strengthen the hands of the Governor of Florida in his refusal to surrender the fugitive upon the requisition of the Governor of this State. If the Governor of Florida can show that Littlefield is held in that State for crime—even though the arrest be only a pretence—of course he won't surrender him to North Carolina.

S. A. Corker, another Conservative Congressman from Georgia, was seated on Tuesday. Butler and others opposed it, on the ground of Southern outrages, and all that sort of thing. But it was of no use. Congress is getting tired of such nonsense, and ashamed of it too. Consequently Corker was seated by a vote of 148 ayes, to 41 nays.

The Convention Question.

The discussion as to whether the General Assembly does or does not possess the constitutional right to submit the question of a Convention to the people by a majority vote, has been going on for some time among the papers of the State, as well as in the Legislature, and able pens have entered the lists on either side of the argument. As far as we have been enabled to judge from a cursory examination of conflicting views, the question seems to be getting pretty well tangled up, and it is hardly probable that anything but decisive action on the part of the Legislature will cut the knot.

Whatever may be said of the strength of the arguments put forward by those who adhere to the two-thirds doctrine, those advanced by our friends who believe in the right of the majority to appeal to the sovereign power of the people are equally as strong, and are rendered still more potent by the *necessity* of the case.—Necessity is said to know no law, but, venerable as the proverb may be, it is not true, for necessity is, of itself, one of the most imperative of all laws. In a case like this, where the organic law of the State is ambiguous and defective, and open to two irreconcilable interpretations, we think it proper that we should accept that interpretation which necessity indicates, and common sense commends as the shortest path out of our troubles.

While we have the greatest respect for those of our cotemporaries who are wasting their time and eloquence in discussing the constitutionality of a Convention called in any other way than according to their own views, we would remind them that the Convention which imposed upon us the very Constitution which we wish to alter and amend, was called in anything but a strictly constitutional way—in fact, constitutions were ignored, and the power of a Radical Congress backed up by cannon and bayonets, gave us our present Constitution. According to our understanding, constitutions, in truly republican governments, are not framed and established in that way, and it is possible that if the matter were once to be brought fairly before the Supreme Court of the United States, there might be a decision which would astonish Congress and its apologists.

We have simply alluded to this point in order to show our friends that they are challenging the legality of a Convention which may be called in violation, as they allege, of a Constitution which may be, itself, illegal. Such being the case, how much better will it be, to get rid of all this doubt and illegality by going straight back to first principles—to the fountain head—to the sovereign people who are the source of all power, and put things back into their proper grooves.

In conclusion, we will state that our Attorney General, Hon. Wm. M. Shipp, has published a letter in which he takes ground that a majority of the Legislature has a right to submit the question of a Convention to the people, and that, if the people vote for it, and a Convention meets in pursuance of that vote, it will be a legal body.

The Asheville *Pioneer* has just stumbled over a wonderful mare's nest, and shouts aloud in its horror at the discovery. Its editor has seen the judgment of Chief Justice Pearson in the Swepson case and the bail bond of the defendant, both of which documents exhibit erasures and alterations which, to the editor, are unaccountable, and smell of some new fraud. The *Pioneer* devotes nearly a column to the subject, hints darkly at the wicked doings which are evidently going on, and threatens to inflict copies of the paper containing the article upon various high officials at Raleigh, so that the wool may be pulled away from their eyes. Now, we learn from a gentleman who was present at the examination of Swepson in Raleigh, that the alterations and erasures were made in the presence, and by the consent of the Chief Justice, the defendant, his recognizances, and the counsel on both sides, and were considered necessary. Everything was done correctly and legitimately, we are informed, and so the *Pioneer* can hunt up something else in which to air its newly-fledged zeal in behalf of our swindled people. We cannot readily forget that when, something over a year ago, the Conservative press was warning the people against Swepson, Littlefield and others who were engaged in fleecing them, our Republican cotemporary devoted itself to the support of the scamps and tried its best to throw dust in the people's eyes. Perhaps it erred through ignorance, but if so, it must have been very ignorant indeed. We will not say what influences have combined to enlighten it, but congratulate it upon its efforts, blundering though they may be, to redeem its past.

PETERSON, for February, comes laden with readable tales and sketches, which, with the beautiful engravings, make one of the best Ladies' Magazines ever offered to the public.

RAZED.—We learn that Styer's old Milldam at Old Town, has at last been pulled down. It stood for over a century.

Of the 856 fires which occurred in the city of New York last year, 157 were caused by burning fluid.

Mr. John Spelman, associate editor of the Raleigh *Sentinel*, has abandoned his project of reporting and publishing in book form the trial of impeachment against Governor Holden, the Senate having made provision for an official verbatim report.

Virginia again has the whipping post in full operation, and though a determined effort was made last week in her Legislature to have it abolished, the bill was tabled. Virginia finds the old mode of punishing rascals much more efficacious than the new-fangled way of providing board and lodging for them for months, and years, at the expense of the people.

A number of our exchanges speak of Gen. Sherman as the "coming man" in connection with the Republican nomination for the next Presidency. If he succeeds in obtaining that nomination, then he is the "coming man"—coming to grief, for Gen. Grant is the last representative of the Republican party, as it now exists, who will ever occupy the White House. That is pretty certain.

The Charlotte *Democrat*, whose editor is not in the habit of giving rash opinions, says: "No matter what may be said to the contrary, we believe that Gov. Vance will get his seat in the United States Senate." We hope it may be so, but we can't help being a "doubting Thomas."

In another column will be found a card from the President of the North Carolina Railroad, giving a statement of his administration. It seems very plain and straight forward, and will, doubtless, prove satisfactory to the friends of the Road. While we do not agree with Major Smith in his political views, we consider him an excellent Railroad President and we think that under his administration of its affairs, the North Carolina Road has been comparatively prosperous.

The Missouri Legislature has elected Gen. Frank P. Blair, Jr., to the United States Senate, to succeed Drake (rad.)

Delaware sends the Hon. Levi Salsbury, conservative, to succeed his brother, the present Senator.

Minnesota has re-elected Hon. William Windom, Massachusetts, Hon. Henry Wilson, and Maine, Hon. Lot M. Morrill, all of whom are Republicans.

Illinois has elected Gen. John A. Logan to succeed Hon. Richard Yates. Gen. Logan was formerly a rabid Democrat, then became an equally rabid Radical, and now has his face turned pleasantly towards the Democrats again.

Arkansas has elected Powell Clayton, the present Governor, to succeed Hon. Alex. McDonald, radical. Clayton was elected by a coalition between the Conservative and certain Republicans. He is said to be on his way to the Democratic party.

Nebraska has elected P. W. Hitchcock to succeed Hon. Jno. L. Thayer. The new Senator is claimed as a Conservative.

MAGAZINE NOTICES.

THE GALAXY, for February, contains an excellent paper on "Private Detectives" by Edward Crapsey, and a scathing letter from Ex-Secretary Black, to Senator Wilson, of Mass., in which the very skin is peeled from the political hide of the latter gentleman. Thurlow Weed also furnishes additional instalments of his autobiography, and there are numerous other readable articles. Mark Twain holds forth as usual in his inimitable style. Sheldon & Co., 677 Broadway, N. Y. $4 per year.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY, for February, will be read for the sake of Mr. Field's reminiscences of Hawthorne, but there are other able, interesting and valuable articles. The "Chapter of Modern Astrology" is very entertaining. "Castilian Days" and "American Life in France" will repay perusal, and the paper of Dr. Williams on the "Eyes" is full of instructions. Fields, Osgood & Co., 124 Tremont St., Boston. $4 per year.

EVERY SATURDAY, by the same publishers, Boston, graces our table weekly. It is one of the best illustrated papers published.

OLIVER OPTIC'S MAGAZINE for January, is one of the best numbers of that well known monthly for Boys and Girls we have ever seen. The new tales promise to be unusually interesting. Its special features are Declamation in Prose and Verse, Editorial, Pigeon Hole Papers, Letter Bag, Editorial comments on Letters, Read-Work, Amusing Rebusses, Puzzles, &c. $2 50 a year. Lee & Sheppard, Boston, Mass.

HARPER'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE for February is a splendid number. The illustrated articles are six in number, and though we have read but one or two of them, we found these so good that we risk nothing in commending them all. R. H. Horne, the famous author of "Orion," contributes a very entertaining sketch of the private theatricals in which Mr. Dickens used to take a part, and the other contributors are writers of increasing popularity. Harper & Brothers, New York, $4 per year.

DEMOREST'S MONTHLY.—Ladies do not fail to see the February number of Demorest's Illustrated Monthly—the model parlor Magazine, with splendid novelties, popular music, reliable fashions, and many other attractive features. The beauty of its typography, its gems of literature, its fund of useful information, its artistic and elegant engravings and fashion plates cannot be surpassed; and the value of the premiums (including a beautiful $5 chromo) is astonishing. Yearly, $3. Address W. Jennings Demorest, 838 Broadway, New York.

GODEY, for February, is brim full of novelties for the ladies. The literary articles are fair, and the engravings cannot be excelled. It is increasing in popularity every year.

A Card.

Hon. Josiah Turner, Jr., Editor of the *Sentinel*, uses the following language in an editorial of 13th January, 1871:

"Now the dividends declared by the North Carolina Railroad have not been fairly, squarely and honestly made. The mortgage bonds of the Company have been used, instead of money, to pay the indebtedness of the Company, while the earnings of the road were applied to the dividends instead of the payment of debts."

Should I remain silent and not answer this portion of Mr. Turner's editorial it might cause the credit of the Company to be damaged, and put the Directors of this Company in a false position.

I will therefore proceed to make a statement of the number of bonds issued since the commencement of my administration. Amount of bonds paid off and cancelled. The amount of old debts paid that were not on the books and due before I took control of the road, and the amount of cash paid to the Trustee, Gov. Graham.

The total amount of bonds issued by this Company since the beginning of my administration has been	$468,000
$240,000 of these bonds was issued to pay the Scrip Dividend declared by the administration of the Hon. Josiah Turner, Jr., then President of the N. C. R. R. Co. Take the $240,000 issued to pay Mr. Turner's Scrip Dividend from the total amount issued which as above stated was	$468,000 240,000
And it leaves	$228 000
The amount of bonds bought and cancelled by this Company since the commencement of my administration has been	$326,000 00
The amount of old debts paid by by me that was due by other administrations, and not on the books, was	167,493 07
The amount of cash paid to Gov. Graham, Trustee,	37,500 00
Making the total amount paid during my administration towards the debt of the Company,	$530,993 07
Amount of cash paid stockholders last fiscal year,	$240,000 00
Amount of cash on hand,	150,000 00
Making a grand total of	$920,933 07

of cash paid out for debts, dividends and on hand, besides paying all expenses of the road.

The public will see by this statement, that I have paid $530,000 of the debt of the Company, and at the same time paid the stockholders $240,000 in cash dividends, and have at this time $150,000 on hand in cash; and that I have only issued $228,000 in bonds since my administration except what were issued to pay the Scrip Dividend declared by Mr. Turner's administration, amounting to $240,000. The amount of cash left in the Treasury at the end of Mr. Turner's administration was Twenty Thousand, ninety four dollars and fifty-three cents. Not enough to pay a debt of twenty-one thousand dollars due by his administration to the Tredegar Iron Works for iron. Therefore, it will be seen that I have not paid debts out of the funds left in the Treasury by Mr. Turner.

The dividends declared by the Directors of this Company have been, as this statement from the books of the Company will show, "fairly, squarely, and honestly made," Hon. Josiah Turner, Jr's., say to the contrary notwithstanding.

Should any bondholder, Stockholder or member of the Legislature or Mr. Turner doubt this statement, the books of this Company are at their service at all times to satisfy themselves of the truth or falsity of the statement.

But I may be mistaken in what Mr. Turner means by making dividends "fairly, squarely and honestly." He paid his dividends in Scrip, convertible into bonds, which increased the debt of the Company $240,000. Does he consider this the way to pay dividends "fairly, squarely and honestly." If he does, I admit, according to his construction of "fairly, squarely and honestly," that we have not adopted his plan.

While I do not commit myself to any policy not dictated to me by the Stockholders of this Company, I am satisfied that with the assets and dividends of the N. C. R. R. Co., I could finish the North Western N. C. R. R., or the Western N. C. R. R., in three years, which would, when finished, add greatly to the income of the N. C. R. R. Company, and at the same time give untold value to the lands of Western North Carolina, and an outlet to millions worth of her products now locked up for want of Railroad transportation.

The only way, in my humble judgment, to consummate the great design of the people of Western North Carolina, is for her members of the Legislature and her leading and public spirited men, not to listen to the croakings of men who are always saying "we cannot finish this, and it is impossible to do that," but put their shoulders to the wheel, and say by the "eternal we can and we will do it."

Respectfully,

W. A. SMITH,
President N. C. R. R. Co.

We certify that the facts and figures of the above financial statement were taken from the books of this Company and are correct.

G. M. LEA,
Treas. N. C. R. R. Co.
CHAS. M. CRUMP.
Sec'y pro. tem. N. C. R. R. Co.

The Senate of the United States is again fumbling over alleged political outrages in the South, and the following Senators have been appointed a Committee of Investigation: Scott, of Penna.; Wilson, of Mass.; Rice, of Ark.; Chandler, of Mich., and Bayard of Del.—four Republicans and one Conservative. John Pool, of North Carolina, was put upon the Committee at first, but he asked to be excused, for he probably thinks he has made himself sufficiently disliked in his own State and he has no desire to assume a duty which he would have to perform in the interests of his party, and thus increase, if possible, his unpopularity.

In the eastern part of the State, good farm hands are receiving from $8 to $10 a month.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

THURSDAY, Jan. 19.

SENATE.—The bill to repeal section 7 and 8 of the public laws relating to the carrying of deadly weapons, passed its final reading and was ordered to be engrossed and sent to the House.

A message from acting Governor Caldwell was read, relative to the Penitentiary Commission, after which the bill relating to Salaries and Fees of County Officers was taken up, its consideration consuming the remainder of the morning.

HOUSE.—A great many bills and resolutions were introduced, and among them was one by Mr. Durham, con., of Wilson, asking our members of Congress to urge the passage of an amnesty act for all petty offenders against the revenue law. It was placed on calander.

The bill to make a failure to work the public roads a misdemeanor passed its third reading; also the bill in favor of the Sheriff of Caswell.

The Convention bill came up, and after considerable discussion was postponed until Monday. It is noticeable that the radical members are wasting the time of the House, by offering all kinds of foolish amendments and filibustering in various ways. It is their object to delay business, spin out the session as long as possible, and then charge it upon the Conservatives.

The bill creating a Board of Trustees for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind Asylum, passed its third reading.

The resolution calling upon the Governor for the names of the detectives and spies employed by the Executive, the money paid them, the services rendered, and the reports they made, was adopted.

FRIDAY, Jan. 20.

SENATE.—After a number of bills had been introduced and referred, the special order was taken up, it being the bill to consolidate the North Carolina Railroad and the North Western N. C. Railroad. The bill was on its third reading, and caused a lengthy discussion.

Mr. Merrimon, of Buncombe, offered a substitute for the bill, providing for the consolidation of the North Carolina R. R. and the Western N. C. R. R.

Gilmer of Guilford, Worth of Randolph and Graham of Orange, all opposed the substitute of Mr. Merrimon, Mr. Worth stating that it would virtually rescind the charter of the Railroad from Greensboro to Cheraw.

Mr. Graham, of Alamance, favored the original bill. He was not at all surprised that people were frightened at any railroad bill, they had seen so much mismanagement in their construction lately. He did not consider this bill as a start towards changing the guage of the North Carolina Railroad, and the swallowing of it up by the great Northern corporations as some Senators feared, but as the saving of the Northwestern Railroad, by completing it ourselves, instead of letting it go into the hands of northern capitalists, to the detriment of the State. The Salem Road, if completed, would open a good country, and in time can be extended to tap the great consolidated railroad from Memphis to Norfolk, and make a shorter route from Memphis or Cincinnati to the sea, and give an opening to a good portion of the western part of the State.

He was not opposed to the completion of the Western N. C. R. R., but would gladly aid it. He did not think the substitute gave the proper way of completing the Western N. C. R. R. If it was as free from debt as the Salem Road, he would vote to put it in the same bill.

Love, of Jackson, Flemming of Yancy, and other friends of the Western N. C. Road, fought ably against the original bill, while Cowles of Yadkin, Gilmer, and others, answered their arguments, and made a good fight in favor of the North Western Road.

Mr. McClammy, of New Hanover, offered an amendment which was adopted providing for the building of a road from Greensboro to Egypt, in Chatham county.

The bill as amended, then passed its third reading.

HOUSE.—Various committees reported bills which were placed on calendar, and quite a number of bills were introduced and referred. Among the latter was one by Scott, of Onslow, relating to the transfer of cases from the late county courts to the Superior Courts of the State; one by Dickey, of Cherokee, exempting ministers of the Gospel from paying poll-tax; one by Johnston of Buncombe, to authorize the redemption of real estate sold under execution.

The Speaker announced that several bills, &c., from the Code Commission were on the desk, whereupon Robinson, of Macon, said that the people regarded the Code Commission as a dead concern, and he did not propose to recognize its existance by receiving its communications. The bills were then tabled by a vote of 49 yeas to 46 nays.

On motion of Mr. Clinard, the bill to empower the commissioners of Davidson county to appoint a tax-collector, was taken up and passed its several readings.

The bill for the benefit of the Eastern division of the Western N. C. R. R., was made the special order for Tuesday next. The bill proposes to abolish the present Board of Directors and appoint new ones. Johnston, of Buncombe, declared that the management of the present Board was ruinous, and the bonds of the road had become a stench in the nostrils of honest men.

The bill to change the time of holding the Courts in the 9th Judicial District, passed its several readings.

SENATE.—*Evening Session.*—Mr. Love, of Jackson, moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill to consolidate the North Carolina Railroad Company and the North Western North Carolina Railroad Company passed its third reading. The motion elicited a spirited debate, by Love and Merrimon in favor, and Cowles, Cook, Graham and Gilmer against, but it finally prevailed by a vote of 20 yeas to 18 nays, and was postponed until Tuesday next.

SATURDAY, Jan. 21.

SENATE.—The bill providing general relief for Sheriffs, was amended, and passed third reading.

The bill concerning salaries and fees of county officers was amended, passed its final reading, and was ordered to be engrossed and sent to the House. This bill reduces the pay and fees of these officials considerably.

The bill providing for the delivery of certain bonds to the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad, passed its third reading, after much discussion, by a vote of 34 yeas to 4 nays.

The following message was received from the acting Governor:

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, Jan. 21, 1871.

To the Honorable,
The General Assembly of N. C.

GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor to inform you that one Milton S. Littlefield, a fugitive from justice from this State, having taken refuge in the State of Florida, I immediately dispatched Joseph C. Mills, Esq., a special messenger or agent for the State to Tallahassee, Florida, with a requisition under the great seal of the State, demanding that the Governor of Florida should cause the said fugitive to be arrested and delivered to the agent appointed by me to receive and bring him to justice in North Carolina.

I am informed by Mr. Mills that he had presented the requisition to the Governor of Florida, and that although the said M. S. Littlefield was at the time in the city of Tallahassee, amenable to process, the said Governor, under pretence that the bill of indictment upon which the requisition was based is not properly certified and authenticated, refuses to have the said Littlefield arrested and surrendered to the agent of this State.

This action on the part of the Governor of Florida, is, in my opinion unworthy of any State who has a proper regard for the comity which should exist between the Executive officers of sovereign States, and will warrant the presumption that there is some latent influence operating upon His Excellency, which prompts him to protect this fugitive and afford him an opportunity to escape.

My power in this matter having been exhausted, and knowing of no way in which the Governor of Florida can be forced to perform his plain duty in the premises, I have deemed it proper to make this communication to your honorable body, and to ask that you will, by proper legislation, authorize me to offer a reward, not exceeding five thousand dollars, for the arrest and delivery of said Milton S. Littlefield, to the Sheriff of Buncombe county.

I have the honor to be,
Very Respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
TOD R. CALDWELL,
Governor.

The following resolution, passed unanimously by the House, was received from that body, and also passed the Senate without a dissenting voice:

Resolved by the General Assembly of North Carolina, That His Excellency, the Governor, Tod R. Caldwell, be authorized to offer a reward of five thousand dollars for the arrest of Milton S. Littlefield, and his safe delivery to the Sheriff of Buncombe County, or to the Governor of this State. This resolution shall not apply to any messenger already sent, or to be sent by the Governor for the arrest and delivery of said M. S. Littlefield.

HOUSE.—Committees reported a great variety of bills which were placed on calendar.

The bill to require Sheriffs to pay over to County Treasurers all taxes levied and collected for educational purposes, was taken up. The Committee on Education were in favor of striking out the 6th section of the bill, and substituting an amendment that the State Treasurer should pay to the Treasurers of the various counties the amounts now in the Treasury of the State, due said counties for educational purposes for the two fiscal years ending Sept. 30th, 1870. The amendment was adopted, and the bill was made the special order for Wednesday next.

In advocating the foregoing bill, Moseton, of Catawba, said that if it was passed much would be saved in the way of commissions, and the money would pass through fewer hands, thereby throwing greater obstacles in the way of fraud.—Under the present management, $100 coming here to the credit of the county, generally came back less than half of that amount, &c.

The Message of Gov. Caldwell having been received, Mr. Welch, of Haywood, offered a resolution authorizing the Governor to offer a reward of $5,000 for the arrest of M. S. Littlefield. He said he was in earnest in this matter, and that it was ridiculous to offer a smaller reward for a man who had stolen millions from our people. He wanted the scoundrel caught.

The resolution, after much debate, passed unanimously.

A resolution condemning the Governor of Florida for refusing to recognize the requisition of the Governor of this State for the arrest of Littlefield was referred to Judiciary Committee.

After the transaction of much other business, mostly of a local nature, the House adjourned.

MONDAY, Jan. 23.

SENATE.—Mr. Love of Jackson, introduced a bill to consolidate the several railroads in which the State is interested, which was placed on calendar. Mr. Cook, of Wilkes introduced a bill to incorporate the town of Wilkesboro, which was referred.

A number of other bills were introduced and referred, after which the Chairman announced that the hour had arrived for the organization of the High Court of Impeachment. The Chief Justice then appeared, and upon taking his seat, directed the Doorkeeper to make proclamation. The several Senators not previously sworn then came forward and were qualified. The managers of the House, being notified, then appeared and took their seats.

Mr. Sparrow, for managers, then announced that by virtue of rules adopted by the House and Senate, the Board have associated with them in behalf of the House of Representatives and people, Hon. W. A. Graham, Hon. Thos. Bragg and Hon. A. S. Merrimon. Messrs. Bragg and Merrimon were announced and seated.

Ordered by Chief Justice, that the Respondent and counsel be notified of organization of Court, and that seats be provided for them. The Respondent, Gov. W. W. Holden and Hon. Nat. Boyden, J. M. McCorkle, Ed. Conigland and R. C. Badger, Esq's, appeared and took seats.

Mr. Badger, the Governor's counsel, then arose and read the answer of the Respondent to the several articles of impeachment. The answer is very voluminous.

Mr. Sparrow, for Managers, said that they would put in their replication to answer of respondent to-morrow on meeting of the Court.

A number of other preliminaries were settled, none of which were of an interesting character, and the Court adjourned until to-morrow.

House.—Mr. Nicholson of Iredell, introduced a bill which was referred, to establish a turnpike road from Statesville to Mt. Airy.

Mr. Withers of Caswell, introduced a bill to extend the time of registering Grants, Deeds, &c., which, after some debate, passed its several readings.

Mr. Jones of Caldwell, offered a resolution, which was adopted, raising a special committee of three to proceed to Chapel Hill, and examine into the affairs of the University.

On motion of Mr. Marler, of Yadkin, the rules were suspended and the bill requiring all State, County and municipal candidates to be voted for on separate ballots, was taken up.

Mr. Marler took the floor in advocacy of the passage of the bill. He denounced in strong terms the injustice and oppression which the present law, requiring all candidates to be voted for on the same ballot, worked. The military first introduced this feature in this State, and while he was not surprised that General Canby should have issued such an order, yet he was astonished that a Legislature, professing to be Republican, should by their action, in passing such a law, given such a direct blow at the freedom of elections, &c.

After some debate, the bill was made the special order for Thursday next.

Mr. Settle offered a resolution, which was referred, refunding $700 to the Sheriff of Rockingham for taxes overpaid to the State Treasurer.

The hour for the consideration of the Convention Bill having arrived, it was taken up, and the debate continued until adjournment. The bill was considered by sections, and various amendments offered. It is utterly impossible to give any intelligible account of these amendments in a brief space, and we shall have to wait until the bill is perfected.

Senate.—*Evening Session.*—Some eighteen or twenty bills and resolutions were discussed and disposed of, some of them being passed, others referred, and others postponed. The bill in favor of the Sheriff of Stokes passed third reading. Bills also passed third reading repealing and amending certain sections of the laws of 1869-'70.

TUESDAY, Jan. 24.

Senate.—The bill to consolidate the North Carolina Railroad and the North Western N. C. Railroad, was taken up and put upon its third reading.

Mr. Council, of Burke, offered an amendment to the effect that if the N. W. N. C. R. R. should not be completed within five years, that the consolidation should cease to exist. This amendment was opposed by Graham of Orange, Robbins of Rowan, Cowles and others.

Mr. Graham spoke at length, and commented upon the errors contained in this morning's Raleigh *Sentinel* relative to the proposed consolidation. Said article did the proposition of consolidation great injustice by statements which were not facts.

The further consideration of the bill was postponed until to-morrow. After a few other bills had been disposed of the hour for the organization of the High Court of Impeachment arrived, and the Chief Justice appeared and took the chair. A few preliminaries were arranged; Mr. Sparrow, on behalf of the House Managers, presented the Replication of the House of Representatives to the answer of the Governor, denying each and every averment made by the Governor in his answer, and reiterating that he is guilty of the high crimes, misdemeanors and offences charged upon him, and that the House stands ready to prove the same.

After considerable debate upon a proposition to give the Governor an additional week to the 30 days already granted, in which to prepare for trial, it was finally determined that the trial should commence on next Monday, 30th inst., and the Court adjourned until that time.

House.—Mr. Mitchell, of Stokes, presented a memorial from Sam. M. Hughes, of that county, in regard to the unfitness of the Judge of the 8th Judicial District, Hon. John M. Cloud, for his position. The memorial was read and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

A resolution to adjourn *sine die* on the 15th of February, was placed on calendar.

Mr. Kelly, of Davie, introduced a bill which was placed on calendar, making the South Yadkin river a lawful fence in Rowan and Davie counties.

Mr. Rankin, of Guilford, introduced a bill, which was referred, incorporating the town of Gibsonville, in that county.

The bill in regard to a Constitutional Convention was then taken up, but after a long and tedious debate, the House adjourned without any definite action.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 25.

Senate.—Mr. Merrimon, of Buncombe, offered a bill to consolidate the North Carolina R. R., and the Western N. C. R. R., and for other purposes, which was placed on calendar.

Mr. Lehman, rad., of Craven, introduced a bill to give tax collectors the same power as Sheriffs, in the collection of taxes, which under suspension of the rules, passed its several readings.

The bill to consolidate the North Carolina R. R., and the North Western N. C. R. R., was debated at length, and again postponed until Friday.

Mr. Norment, con., of Robeson, introduced a bill, which was referred, providing for the better protection of the Homestead.

Much other business was transacted of a local character, and the Senate adjourned.

House.—Mr. Wilcox, of Ashe, introduced a bill to incorporate the town of Jefferson, which was referred.

Mr. Waring, of Mecklenburg, introduced a bill, which was placed on calendar, requiring Sheriff's to advertise sales of real estate in one or more newspapers published in their counties.

After the introduction and reference of other bills, the Convention Bill was considered, and an amendment requiring a two-thirds vote of the General Assembly to pass the bill was defeated by 42 yeas, 58 nays. Numberless amendments were then offered, and a long debate ensued, but the various sections of the bill were adopted, and the bill as a whole, was postponed until to-morrow.

Mr. Dunham, of Wilson, offered a joint resolution calling upon the Governor for the letter books of the Executive office, muster rolls of the Adjutant General's Department, and copies of instructions given to spies and detectives.

STATE ITEMS.

The grist and saw mills of S. H. Efird & Co., in Stanley county, were destroyed by fire on the 7th inst. The machinery of the mills was propelled by both steam and water, and was very valuable—the cost being about $7,000. No insurance.

Richard Doggett, an old resident of Rutherford county, fell dead in his field recently, having been stricken with apoplexy.

Mr. John H. Jenkins, of Salisbury, while out hunting last Monday week, shot himself through the left hand, inflicting a painful wound, and necessitating the amputation of some of his fingers.

W. A. Graham, Trustee of the Sinking Fund of the North Carolina Railroad, offers to pay part of the principal in United States currency or National Bank notes, for the five year mortgage bonds of the North Carolina Railroad Company falling due the 1st day of November, 1872, to the amount of thirty-seven thousand five hundred dollars, upon the bonds being delivered up to be cancelled, at the State National Bank, Raleigh. This offer is continued till the first day of Feb. 1871.

Watson, Stephens and Howe, the three Loyal Leaguers tried in Wake, last week, for barn-burning, have been acquitted.—The jury was composed of four white and eight colored men.

On the night of the 12th inst., three or four drunken wretches, went to the house of Joe Whitfield, a colored Conservative, in Lenoir county, shot him dead, and robbed him of a mule. They then went to the house of another colored man named Newman, and shot him, and also shot a white woman named Sanderson, who lived there. The whole object seems to have been plunder. Two of the assassins have been arrested, and the citizens are making every effort to bring the others to justice.

A fatal affray occurred in Clay county on the 9th inst., between two men named Stiles and Bell. They had quarrelled, and were about making it up, when Bell suddenly drew his knife and plunged it into Stiles, killing him almost instantly. This is the third of three brothers who have been killed recently.

B. F. Parrot, Republican member of the House of Representatives from Lenoir county, has resigned, and acting Governor Caldwell has ordered an election on the 9th of February, to supply the vacancy. At last election, Lenoir had a little over 300 Republican majority.

Donor Hargett and a woman named Fisher, both colored, have been convicted at Beaufort Court, of the murder of Absalom Fisher, a colored preacher, and the husband of the woman. The crime was committed in the most atrocious manner.

GENERAL NEWS.

James Harris, United States mail carrier, was arrested at Jamestown, Guilford county, on the 14th inst., for cutting open the mail-bag in his care, and robbing it of a registered money-letter. He was committed for trial at the June term of the U. S. Circuit Court.

A Sad Story of the War.—The Lancaster, (Pa.) *Express*, says:

From a letter from Germany, we see that Lieut. Col. Edmund de Schweinitz (a cousin of Bishop Edmund de Schweinitz, of the Moravian church) of the Saxon Army, was killed in battle, his only son who was serving as Lieutenant in the same regiment, was wounded and taken prisoner, (subsequently exchanged) and an officer, engaged to Col. de Schweinitz's only daughter, was also killed. This is only one of the thousands of sad stories of the war. How many homes rendered fatherless! how many hearts broken!

A highly tragic and dramatic event occurred lately at Klausburg, a small town near Vienna. A young man and young woman had just been married and were receiving the congratulations of their friends, on their return from church. Suddenly the young husband dropped to the floor and expired of apoplexy. The bride gave an awful shriek, tore the bridal veil from her head and rushed to her room, locked the door, and strangled herself with the veil before the door could be forced open.

Ayer's American Almanac, for the new year, has arrived for delivery gratis by dealers in medicine, to all who call for it. This little annual has the largest circulation of any book in the world, made by the fact that it furnishes the best medical advice which is available to the people—enables them to determine what their complaints are and how to cure them.—It contains the startling announcement of the *conflagration of a world*, or the combustion of one of the stars in the firmament with all its attendant planets.

People have been so humbugged with *dirty, poisonous* hair preparations, that they hail with delight the new article styled Nature's Hair Restorative, Clear as crystal, and it does the work most effectually. See advertisement.

Mr. L. C. Jones, former Superintendent of the Western Railroad, has been appointed President and Superintent, in place of the notorious Andrew Jackson Jones. Thus passes away another one of the Railroad rascals. This is the man who is charged with gambling away $30,000 of the State bonds entrusted to him, in one night.

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

King William Officially Proclaimed Emperor of Germany—Decisive Defeat of the French near Belfort—Paris Still Holds Out.

Jan. 18.—Gen. Bourbaki has raised the seige of Belfort, and the Prussians are strengthening Strasburg, in view of a possible attack on that city. The Poles have been ordered to leave Alsace, by the Prussian commander.

Gen. Faidherbe has been heavily reinforced, and is moving unopposed toward the Somme. His reconnoitering parties are firing and destroying bridges to impede the Prussian operations.

Jan. 19.—Prussian advices report that the French are retreating from Laval, and the Prussians are in full pursuit, having already passed Volges fourteen miles east of Laval. Two thousand additional prisoners have been captured. The city of Alencon was occupied by the Prussians on Monday night.

The fire upon Paris continues, and much damage has been done to the public buildings. The women and children living in the St. Denis quarter have all left that neighborhood as the Prussians threaten to destroy that portion of the city. The people are enduring the revolting horrors of the siege with calmness, the proclamation of Gen. Trochu having caused the excitement to subside, which was raised by the report that there was treason among the French generals.

The conference upon the Eastern question met in London to-day, but the proceedings will be kept secret. Russia insists, in advance, that her right to abrogate the neutrality of the Black Sea shall not be questioned.

The Prussian loss in the recent battle with Chanzy was 177 officers and 3,203 men. The French lost, besides their killed and wounded, 22,000 unwounded prisoners.

Jan. 20.—King William was yesterday officially proclaimed Emperor of Germany, at Versailles, in the presence of all the German princes and representatives of the regiments of the army. The new Emperor issued the following proclamation upon assuming the Imperial crown:

"In consequence of the appeal of the German princes and free towns to restore the German Empire after the lapse of sixty years, we deem it our duty to our Fatherland to accept the Imperial dignity. Henceforth we and our successors will bring to the title that of 'Emperor of Germany,' and hope that God will vouchsafe a blissful future to the Fatherland, and her ancient splendor be restored. We partake of her dignity, and are conscious of our duty to preserve with German fidelity the rights of the empire and its members, to maintain peace, support and strengthen the independence of Germany in the hope that the German people will reap a lasting peace within our boundaries, as the fruit of bloody battles, and be safe against a renewal of French attacks. God grant that we and our successors may protect the Empire by works of peace, freedom and civilization."

The French, under Bourbaki, have experienced a decisive defeat near Belfort, and is now retreating. His loss was 7,800, while that of the Germans was 4,200. No cannon were captured by the Germans and but few prisoners.

Avallon has been bombarded, and the French driven out. The bombardment of Paris continues with increasing vigor. All the diplomatic corps, with the exception of the Americans, have asked the Prussians for permission to leave the city and have been refused.

Jan. 21.—The bombardment of Paris is doing much damage. The fires occurring from it in the city, however, were speedily extinguished. Some of the mills for grinding corn were damaged, causing a scarcity of meal. The Parisians claim to have provisions to last until the middle of March.

A Versailles despatch of the 19th, says a sortie took place on the 16th, after two hours preparatory firing from forts De L'Este and Aubervilliers. The French were repulsed. Both sides incurred severe losses.

The bombardment of the defences of St. Denis and Aubervilliers has commenced. The Meudon batteries have been advanced, and are firing into fort D'Issy, together with the St. Cloud batteries.—They have made great breaches in the stone wall, and some of the embrasures are chocked with debris from the parapet.

Last night the pioneers opened the second parallel toward fort D'Issy, and batteries have been placed there which will soon reduce the fort to a heap of ruins.

The French are erecting new batteries in front of Valerian.

The Bavarian, Wurtemburg and Saxon batteries bombarded the whole of last night the northern, eastern and southern fronts of the city. The forts replying but seldom.

The Prussians have captured the French positions on the Swiss frontier, and the inhabitants are flying into Switzerland.

The weather is very cold, and the bodies of thirty French soldiers, unwounded, were found frozen in the woods outside of the walls of Paris, near Meudon.

Jan. 22.—In a battle near St. Quentin, the French lost 15,000 men, and a portion of the army was thrown into a panic. The whereabouts of one division of the army is unknown.

French despatches from Lille report the utmost consternation in that city. Troops are arriving in a pitiable state, and the women and children fleeing to points of safety.

Advices from Paris say that Trochu, at the Council on Friday, stated that should the hope of outside assistance fail, it would be his duty to surrender the city before the Germans destroyed the public buildings and fired the center of the city.

The victims by the bombardment thus far, in killed and wounded, are 49 women, 39 children and 92 men. This is the French report.

Jan. 23.—The bombardment of Longwy, which has lasted for some days, has resulted in the burning of the town. Longwy is about 33 miles north west of Metz and contains about 5,000 inhabitants.

The French made a sortie, in force, on the 20th, from Paris, towards the German entrenchments opposite Fort Montretont. The sortie was successful during the day, and the position was held by the French until evening, when an immense mass of French poured from the city in all directions, and made a general attack upon the German lines. The attack ended in a retreat, in which the French were shot down like sheep, and the slaughter is described as terrible.

Jan. 24.—The French have gained a decided victory at Dijon, after five hours hard fighting. The Germans made the attack on that city on Sunday, but were repulsed along the whole line, and retreated in disorder abandoning their wounded. The French pursued, and seized the German positions at d'Aix and Hauteville, capturing a large amount of material and many prisoners.

The bombardment of Cambrai has commenced. The French assert that they lost only 3,000 men in the last sortie from Paris.

Gen. Faidherbe's official report says that he lost neither artillery nor provisions at St. Quinton, and the only prisoners captured by the Germans were stragglers.

The Committee on Elections in the lower House of Congress has made a report to the effect that the seat of Hon. F. E. Shober from North Carolina rightfully belongs to him, but that Nat. Boyden is entitled to $1,000 to reimburse him for his expenses in contesting.

A curious case was tried before the County Court at Portsmouth, Va., on the 20th inst. It seems that a man left his wife without a cause, or rather drove her away from his house, and she went to live with her daughter, who took care of her until she died. After the death of the mother, the daughter brought suit against the husband for supporting his wife, and yesterday the jury gave her a verdict for $1,100.

On the 20th inst., a bill looking to the erection of Washington Territory into a State was presented in the lower House of Congress. This Territory casts a total vote of 5,338, and the population is not much over 25,000 all told. To make States after this fashion is almost as bad as the "rotten borough system" of England.

In Perry county, Pa., recently, Washington Blair "treed" a fox in a hollow stump about fifteen feet high. He climbed after Reynard, and, when on the top of the stump, the wood being rotten, broke from his hold, and he fell inside to the bottom, the cunning animal making his escape, and leaving Mr. Blair in the trap he had intended for itself. After thirty-six hours' laborious work with a pen-knife, the luckless hunter succeeded in whittling himself out.

Mr. J. H. Dalton, a tobacco manufacturer of Iredell county, paid $15,000 in revenue taxes last year.

MARRIED,

In Surry county, on the 17th inst., by J. W. Jackson, Esq., Mr. Joel G. Harris, of Alleghany, to Miss Caila Cread, of Surry.

DIED,

In this place, on the 22d inst., Margaret McMillan, daughter of Andrew and Jessie McMillan, aged 7 years, 10 months and 27 days.

In Randolph county, on the 14th inst., Mr. Daniel Bulla, aged 77 years.

In Surry county, on the 14th inst., Mrs. Lettie Norman, wife of Solomon Norman, in the 30th year of her age.

THE MARKETS.

SALEM, N. C., Jan. 27, 1870.

Provisions.			
Bacon,	18 @ 20	Chop,	2½
Lard,	18@20	Bran,	1½
Pork,	8@10	*Grain.*	
Beef,	5@ 8	Wheat,	90@1 15
Veal,	5@ 8	Corn, (new)	00@ 75
Mutton,	6@ 8	" (old)	00@0 00
Butter,	20@25	Rye,	75@ 80
Flour,	3@3¼	Oats,	40@ 50
Eggs,	15	Peas,	70@ 80
		Meal,	2½@3

FRUIT.

Cherries, pitted, 17@20 Blackberries, 0@0
Peaches, paired, 10@14 Apples, 2@4
" ½ and ¼ 4@5 Green Apples, 50@75
Potatoes, Irish and Sweet, 35 @ 45.

Poultry.—Turkeys, $1 25 to 1 40 a pair. Geese, 75 to 1 00; Ducks, 35 to 40; Wild Turkeys $1 50 a pair; Partridges, 50 per doz.

Miscellaneous.—Beeswax, 28 @ 30; Honey, 10@12 Bones 50 cents per cwt; Hay, 00 @ 50 per cwt; Rags, white, 3½@4; Mixed, 3; Chestnuts, $3@$4 per bushel; Tobacco, 12 to 20 cts per pound; Wood, $2 00 to $2 50 per cord.

DANVILLE TOBACCO MARKET.

Danville, Jan. 25.—Lugs, Common, $3 to $5; Good, $5 to $8; Common Smoking, $8 to $12; Good and Fine, $12 to $15; Leaf, Common, $6 to $8; Medium, $8 to $10; Good, $10 to $14; Medium Wrappers, $20 to $30.

Fine Yellow Wrappers, general average of prices from $30 to $40, and some very fine lots higher.

NOTICE.

B. F. JONES
Against
J. A. KIMBROUGH.

Attachment.

The defendant above named, will please take notice that a warrant of attachment was this day issued against him for the sum of thirty-one dollars and ninety cents, ($31 90) due by book account, and returnable before J. W. Goslen, Esq., a Justice of the Peace for the County of Yadkin, at his office in West Bend, the 11th day of February, 1871, when and where the defendant is required to appear and answer the complaint.

Dated this, 7th day of January, A. D., 1871.

B. F. JONES,
Jan. 20, 1871.—3-4t (pd) Plaintiff.

HABEAS CORPUS.

Hon. W. H. Battle's Report of the proceedings in the Habeas Corpus cases of the prisoners arrested by order of Gov. Holden, in July and August for sale at the BOOK STORE.

A Splendid Offer.

It is well known that the regular subscription to Demorest's Monthly Magazine is $3. That we may bring our Journal to every house in this place, we have made arrangements, by which we are enabled to send the People's Paper and Demorest's Monthly for $3 50.

Demorest's Illustrated Monthly combines the most useful, comprehensive and complete Magazine now issued. It employs only first-class writers in all its numerous departments, including Music, Stories, Poetry, Household matters, Architecture, and Gardening; and its Fashions are unquestionably far ahead of all others, both for beauty and originality. Demorest's Monthly for handsome typography, high-toned literature, and first-class illustrations, fully entitles it to the claim of being the Model Parlor Magazine of America.

To Coffee Drinkers.

TRY OUR FINE CEYLON 8 O'CLOCK BREAKFAST COFFEE.

Jan. 27. J. L. FULKERSON.

LOVERS OF TEA

WILL find the great THEA-NECTAR just what they want, or have their money refunded. Try it, it is cheap.

Jan. 27. J. L. FULKERSON.

Ladies' Fine Merino Vests

at reduced prices.

Jan. 27. J. L. FULKERSON.

Clayed CUBA MOLASSES.

200 HOGSHEADS

PRIME CUBA MOLASSES,

In Bright New Packages,

For Sale Low For Cash, by

O. G. PARSLEY & CO.,

Jan. 27, 1871.—4-3t Wilmington, N. C.

CANCERS, TUMORS, ULCERS!

ASTONISHING cures by Prof. Kline at the Philadelphia Cancer Institute, 231 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa. At Branch Offices, by Dr. Dalton, 238 West Fourth St., Cincinnati, O.; by Dr. Greene, Charlotte, N. C.; by Dr. Healy, Stubblefield House, Atlanta, Ga.

Wonderful Cancer Antidotes.

No Knife. No Caustic Medicines. No Blood. Little Pain.

For particulars, call on or address either of the above.

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A Splendid lot of VALENTINES at the BOOK STORE.

BRUSH AWAY!

WITH superior Hair, Cloth, Teeth, Nail, Hat, Paint, Whitewash and Horse Brushes.—Best in market.

NEW COMBS!

WHO would do without a new Comb, when a superior article of *Horn, Shell, Gutta Percha,*—plain and metal backs—*Fine-tooth* and *Pocket Combs*, can be had so cheap.

SAVE YOUR MONEY!

BY purchasing either *Pocket Wallets, Ladies' Purses* of steel, leather and velvet,—neat and durable.

"FAIRY CASKET,"

A beautiful article for Ladies' Toilet use with Soap and Perfumery in great variety and at all prices.

BRIGHT!
BRIGHTER!!
BRIGHTEST!!!

SAPOLIO for cleaning Silver, Brass, Tin, &c., superior to any article of the kind now in use.

☞ Be sure and call for any of the above articles at

ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE.

POST OFFICE BUILDING, Salem, N. C.

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DRUG STORE,

POST OFFICE BUILDING.

THOSE who wish to supply themselves with fresh and reliable

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

an always find them at the above establishment, at resonable prices.

FANCY ARTICLES,
PERFUMERY, SOAPS,
NOTIONS
PATENT MEDICINES,

in fact evrything in his line always on hand.

A. T. ZEVELY.

Jan. 14, 1870

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FRENCH
Cognac Bitters,
FIRST PRIZE
Paris Exhibition 1867.

Purify the blood and strengthen the system, eradicating the effect of dissipation, maintain the human frame in condition of healthfulness, dispel the Blues and all mental distempers, and relieve those whose sedentary habits lay them open to depression. They prevent and cure *Bilious and other Fevers, Fever and Ague, Chills, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Dyspepsia, Sea-Sickness, Colic, Cholera, Cholera Morbus,* and every complaint incidental to diet or atmosphere. Ladies will find them a sovereign boon, as they eradicate all traces of Debility, Nervousness, Inertness, and Diseases peculiar to the sex.

☞ Thousands of Testimonials can be seen at the office of

M. JACOBSON, Sole Proprietor,
64 & 66 Water Street, N. Y.

H. BRUNHILD, Wilmington, General Agent for the State of North Carolina.

NATURE'S
HAIR RESTORATIVE

Contains no LAC SULPHUR—No SUGAR of LEAD—No LITHARGE—No NITRATE of SILVER, and is entirely free from the Poisonous and Health-destroying Drugs used in other Hair Preparations.

Transparent and clear as crystal, it will not soil the finest fabric—perfectly SAFE, CLEAN and EFFICIENT—desideratums long sought for and found at last!

It restores and prevents the Hair from becoming Grey, imparts a soft, glossy appearance, removes Dandruff, is cool and refreshing to the head, checks the Hair from falling off, and restores it to a great extent when prematurely lost, prevents Headaches, cures all Humors, cutaneous eruptions, and unnatural Heat. AS A DRESSING FOR THE HAIR IT IS THE BEST ARTICLE IN THE MARKET.

Dr. G. SMITH, Patentee, Groton Junction, Mass. Prepared only by PROCTER BROTHERS, Gloucester, Mass. The Genuine is put up in a panel bottle, made expressly for it, with the name of the article blown in the glass. Ask your Druggist for Nature's Hair Restorative, and take no other.

Send a three cent stamp to PROCTER BROS., for a Treatise on the Human Hair.—The information it contains is worth $5.00 to any person.

For sale at ZEVELY'S Drug Store.
Nov. 25, 1870-46-1y. Salem, N. C.

JOHN WILSON. WM. WILSON

WILSON & BROTHER,

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PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS
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Oct. 21-6m.

Vacuum Oil Blacking

Fits HARNESS perfectly,
Prevents Cracking,
Does not fry out or gum the surface,
Softens and preserves the Leather,
Excludes the Water,
Excellent for Boots, Shoes, Buggy-tops, &c.

Put up in Tin Cans, assorted sizes. Prices, Quart 75. Pint 50. Half pint 25.

Gives universal satisfaction.

For sale by
J. L. Fulkerson, Salem, N. C.

Where you will also find a nicely-selected stock of

Dry-Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Yankee Notions, Hats & Caps, Boots & Shoes, Leather, Wood Ware, &c.

In fact everything usually called for, will always be kept in stock by

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Very particular attention paid to the wants of the ladies.

Please give him a call and examine his stock. Jan. 6.

If you wish a superior article of

EXTRA GOLDEN SYRUP and
Fine MUSCOVADO MOLASSES,

Call on
J. L. FULKERSON.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

Probably never before in the whole history of medicine, has any thing won so widely and so deeply upon the confidence of mankind, as this excellent remedy for pulmonary complaints. Through a long series of years, and in every clime, in the faces of men it has risen higher and higher in their estimation, as it has become better known. Its matchless character and power to cure the various affections of the lungs and throat, have made it known as a reliable protector against them. While it counteracts the severest of colds and the most violent coughs, it is to the cases of these that the most effectual remedy that can be given for incipient consumption, and the dangerous affections of the throat and lungs. As a provision against sudden attacks, no family should be without it. Every body has, or ought to have, colds sometimes, and should be provided with this antidote for them.

Although settled Consumption is thought incurable, still great numbers of cases where the disease seemed settled, have been completely cured, and the patient restored to sound health by the *Cherry Pectoral*. So thoroughly is the community aware of the dangers of the Lungs and Throat, that the most obstinate of them yield to it. When nothing else could reach them, under the *Cherry Pectoral* they subside and disappear. *Singers and Public Speakers* find great protection from it.

Asthma is always relieved and often wholly cured by it.

Bronchitis is generally cured by taking the *Cherry Pectoral* in small and frequent doses.

So generally are its virtues known, that we need not publish the certificates of them here, or do more than assure the public that its qualities are fully maintained.

Ayer's Ague Cure,

For Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical or Bilious Fever, &c., and indeed all the affections which arise from malarious, marsh, or miasmatic poisons.

As its name implies, it does cure, and does not fail. Containing neither Arsenic, Quinine, nor Mercury, Zinc, nor any other mineral or poisonous substance whatever, it is neither injurious to any patient. The number and importance of its cures in the ague districts, are literally beyond account, and we believe without a parallel in the history of Ague medicines. Our pains in procuring the most authenticated facts and certificates of the wonderful cures effected in obstinate cases, and where other remedies had wholly failed.

Unacclimated persons, either residents in, or travelling through miasmatic districts, will be protected by taking the *Ague Cure* daily.

For *Liver Complaints*, arising from torpidity of the Liver, it is an excellent remedy, stimulating the Liver into healthy activity.

For Bilious Disorders and Liver Complaints, it is an excellent remedy, producing many truly remarkable cures, where other medicines had failed.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Practical and Analytical Chemists, Lowell, Mass., and sold all round the world.

PRICE, $1.00 PER BOTTLE.

JUST RECEIVED,

ANOTHER supply of Drugs, Medicines, Dyestuffs, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, &c., &c. at

ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE,
Post Office Building.

1871. THE WORLD. 1871.

The year 1871 bids fair to be one of the most important and fruitful in our political history. In it will be shaped the great issues on which the Presidential election of 1872 must turn. It will be an era of new political energy in the South, which, for the first time in twelve years, comes unfettered into a national canvass; and an era of confident hope to the Democratic party everywhere. The superannuated issues on which the Radical party have stood are passing out of politics, and the blundering imbecility and prodigate extravagance of General Grant's administration need only to be faithfully exposed to turn the tide of public feeling strongly against it. In this the great work of the coming year, The World will act no secondary part. Its location in the great focus of national commerce and intelligence, the freshness and abundance of its news, and its recognized position as the leading organ of the Democratic party, lay upon it a mission and apostleship which it will discharge with unflinching boldness, vigor, fidelity and zeal. It will be in constant counsel and communion with the tried leaders and sagacious statesmen of the party in all the States of the Union, cordially co-operating with them, and they with it, in building up the party in order and unity; healing differences, infusing confidence, inviting and encouraging new proselytes, and leading on the party as a bold and unbroken phalanx to the great triumph which awaits it in 1872.

The share allotted to The World in this combined and disciplined movement of the Democracy, in their onward march to victory, is the dissemination of political truth; a work which can be fruitful only in proportion to the extent of its circulation. We ask Democrats everywhere to aid in scattering the good seed broadcast over the whole land, during the period which is so important in reference to the coming harvest.

AS A VEHICLE OF NEWS

The World (now in the eleventh year of its existence) has always held the first rank among metropolitan journals. Its news on every topic of interest, political, commercial, literary, social, domestic, and foreign, is always fresh, abundant, various, and accurate, comprising the whole circle of current intelligence, always rendered with such promptitude and spirit that the paper has a large and increasing circulation among political opponents for its superiority in these respects.

AS AN ORGAN OF OPINION

The World is fearless, trenchant, indomitable; ardent in its advocacy of sound Democratic principles, unsparing in its denunciation of political abuses and corruption; and not confining its discussions to mere politics, it takes a wide range, touches upon a great variety of subjects and aims to be a safe guide of public opinion on all topics which engage public attention. It gives conspicuous prominence to trade, commerce, and finance, and on these topics invites comparison with any other journal published at the commercial metropolis.

THE WEEKLY WORLD.

A large quarto sheet, printed throughout in large type, and published every Wednesday morning. Among its prominent features are:

1. Its very full and accurate Market Reports, embracing the Live Stock markets of New York, Albany, Brighton, Cambridge, and Philadelphia; the New York Country Produce Markets, and General Produce Markets of the country; and full reports of the New York Monthly Market. Each of these reports are compiled with great care, and contain the latest quotations that can be obtained up to the time of putting the paper to press.
2. Its Agricultural Department, which contains each week articles on practical and scientific farming that are of great value to American farmers. A special feature of this department is a weekly summary of the condition of the Hop Market at home and abroad.
3. A very full report of the proceedings of the Farmer's Club of the American Institute is printed in each issue of The Weekly World, the day after the meeting of the Club. By this arrangement the report appears in the Weekly World one week in advance of its publication in any other weekly paper.
4. A portion of the Weekly World is reserved for family reading matter, including original and select stories, poems, waifs of humor and extracts from books and periodicals. Particular attention will be given to this department during the year.
5. A special feature of the Weekly World is a carefully compiled summary of the news of each week. It is made so complete that no one who reads it can fail of being well posted on all the important news of the day.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY WORLD.

Published Tuesday and Friday, is a large quarto sheet containing all the news published in the Daily World, with the exception of such local reports as may be of no interest to non-residents of New York City. Its market reports are as full as those of the daily edition, and it contains, besides interesting literary matter, on Friday of each week a full report of the Farmers' Club.

THE DAILY WORLD.

Contains all the news of the day that can be obtained by mail and telegraph from all parts of the world, and thorough discussion of all topics of interest.

THE WORLD ALMANACS.

"The World Almanacs" contain a vast quantity of political information of use to every voter, and of such character as can be obtained in no other publication. In it are printed full official returns of every important election; the vote of New York State by election districts, and of Connecticut by towns; the name and votes of each candidate for each branch of the New York Legislature; list of members of the U. S. Senate and House of Representatives; obituary records and list of important events; a complete summary of political events during each year; crop reports; cotton statistics; acts of Congress, &c., &c. As a compact political manuel it has no equal.

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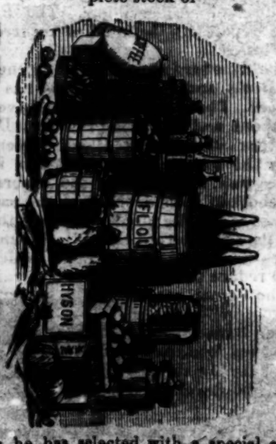

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